The productivity of rice in the State has increased by 255 Kg. per hectare during the 7th Five Year Plan. It is expected that because of the implementation of the programme the productivity of rice will increase further.

For proper utilisation of funds provided by the Government of India under Integrated programme of rice development, the States are not allowed to divert the funds for unapproved components. Government of India do not own responsibility if such components implemented by the States from thier own resources.

Therefore, all possible steps are taken by the Central Government to ensure that funds allotted under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes are being used properly.

Observation of C&AG on Command Area Development Project in Orissa

Orissa During 1988-89 though only Rs. 328.54 lakhs were to be released by Centre it released Rs. 491.48 lakhs.

50027 pre-cast structures designed and developed by expending Rs. 6.08 lakhs during the year 1979-80 for use in field channels, were lying unused and expenditure in them was avoidable.

OFD works at Dadar Nuapali in command area of Hirakud carried out at a cost of Rs. 1.08 lakhs during 1986-87 was left incomplete from March 1988 because of non-availability or irrigation water. 386 farmers were deprived of irrigation over 339.35 hectares of land and this resulted in an infructuous expenditure of Rs. 1.08 lakhs.

Six OFD works taken up during 1985-86 and 1986-87 in Cuttack and Kendrapara in Mahanadi command were abandoned between September 1987 and October 1989 after incurring an expenditure of Rs. 2.38 lakhs because of various reasons. This resulted in infractuous expenditure of Rs. 2.38 lakhs.

OFD works at Kankarajoli over 451.60 hectares under Hirakud command were taken up during 1989-90 but after spending Rs. 1.56 lakhs it was left incomplete from January 1990 due to non-cooperation of the villagers.

Seminar held on Rural Sanitation

1784. SHRI RAJUBHAI A. PARMAR :

SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE :

SHRIMATI VEENA VERMA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a two day seminar on rural sanitation was held in Delhi on September 16-17, 1992;

(b) if so, what were the main suggestions and observations made at the Seminar for improving rural santitation and to bring sanitation facilities within the reach of rural masses; and

(c) what schemes have been evolved or are being contemplated in the light thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main suggestions and observations made at the Seminar are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) The schemes being contemplated for implementation under the Central Rural Sanitation Programme during the Eighth Five Year Plan include construction of individual household latrines, sanitary facility park, other sanitaiton facilities like drains, training, health education, awareness, involvement of voluntary organisations/non-Governmental organisations, etc.

Statement

Main Suggestions/Observations made in the National Seminar on Rural Sanitation held on 16-17 *September,* 1992.

Sociological Aspects of Sanitation Programme

(i) The basic sociological aspect of the rural sanitation programme is that of social mobilisation and this social dimension must be recognised and given priority.

(ii) Social mobilisation for sanitation s primarily a task of behaviour change at several levels and to achieve this decentralised, participative approach should be adopted with initial focus on motivating village communities.

(iii) Demand creation for sanitation is necessary.

(iv) Women participation should be ensured with the active involvement of women trainers, communicators, facilitators and NGOs involved in water and sanitation programme.

(v) Reputed non-Governmental Organisations having credibility and associated with village community may be selected for implementation and all possible support may be extended to them.

(vi) There should be integration of sanitation programme with other related programmes like drinking water, literacy, primary health etc.

(vii) Every effort must be made to integrate sanitation knowledge in the primary/secondary school curricula.

(viii) Legislative support should be given to ban construction of dry latrines, a time bound programme for conversion of existing dry latrines into sanitary latrines. Motivation of scavengers to give up the inhuman practice of manual scavenging, provision of adequate training and financial support for self employment should be provided.

Appropriate technology and Research & Development

(i) Appropriate technology may be developed for various options for construction of sanitary latrines/facilities for different physical/geohydrological areas.

(ii) Emptying of pits after two years after stopping its use needs improvement and the beneficiaries should be made aware of the benefits of manurial values.

(iii) Superstructure should be an essential part of latrine construction.

(iv) Technical and economic feasibility of small bore sewers should be explored and developed and implemented for thickly populated areas.

(v) All existing manuals and guidelines and specifications should be reviewed and updated.

(vi) Extent and travel of pollutants from on site sanitation facilities with an aim to preserve g ound water quality need to be studied.

(vii) Use of materials for pan, trap such as ceramic, mosaic, PVC, cement concrete be used keeping in view the requirement of low volume of water used and appropriate flushing, maintenance and durability.

(viii) Wherever feasible Bureau of Indian Standards' specification may be developed on the manufacture and use of low cost sanitation components.

(ix) Appropriate operational research for wide application of ferrocement technology for latrine construction.

Institutional and inter Sectoral Linkages

(i) There should be closer linkage, cooperation and coordination among the sectors of drinking water supply and social welfare, sanitation, litercy, health care, health, education etc. and department is concern with such sectors for the success of the programme.

(ii) Non-governmental organisations should be actively involved both in creation of felt need and need based demand as well as physical implementation of the programme, particularly through inter-sectoral linkages at local level by using the media of Mahila Mandals, concept of sanitation as a pack-

age, integrated project approach, government functionaries coupled with involvement of the people, women and their organisations and highly motivated groups/ clubs, trained masons and supervisers.

(iii) Sanitation cells should be created in the State, district, block and village level with active involvement of all concerned with sanitation as a total package with active involvement of publicity and media wings, use of audio-visual aids, school curriculum, etc.

(iv) District, block and village level co-ordination committees with representation of beneficiaries and functionaries should be established for planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the programme and to manitain intersectoral linkages.

(v) Rural sanitary marts should be established for an effective delivery system for a cluster of villages where there is substantial demand or in the block headquarters. Standard quality material approved by Bureau of Indian Standards, ISI marks or by a competent authority should only be used for the success of the programme.

(vi) A coordinated Action Plan is essential for sanitary facilities under different programmes like IAY, JRY, MNP, CRSP, UNICEF, World Bank, private initiatives etc. towards a complimentary role to avoid duplication and to achieve the ultimate objective of accelerated sanitation facilities for all.

(vii) A close linkage need to be established between national level programmes and externally funded projects, administering departments and agencies both for software and hardware activities and integrated approach,

(viii) Linkages need to be established with HUDCO and other financial institutions to provide for soft term institutional financial window to the users not entitled for government subsidies or to bridge the gap between unit cost and subsidy.

HRD, COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND ROLE OF WOMEN

Human Resource Development

(i) As far as possible, all short term training on sanitation should be institutionalised and for this purpose existing organisations should be identified alongwith the type of functionaries to be trained by by them. A network of nodal training institutions should be established.

(ii) The training modules be improved to suit local conditions.

(iii) The training curricula should include 7 sanitation themes of handling of drinking water, disposal of waste water, safe disposal of human excreta, garbage disposal, home sanitation and food hygiene, personal hygiene and community sanitations.

(iv) Every block should have atleast 15-20 master masons trained in the low cost sanitary facilities as a package. The masons could also be oriented in other trades for which there is a local demand.

(v) Each State should have a Sanitation Cell where such cells already exist, these should be strengthened with an expert on IEC. The Sanitation Cell at the centre should be strengthened with expertise on IEC and project monitoring.

(vi) A scientific assessment may be made of the manpower requirement for the Rural Sanitation Programme.

Community Participation

(i) Involvement of community at village level should be ensured while assessing the felt need identification of problem areas of sanitation coverage, choice of appropriate technology, motivation and social mobilisation, cost sharing for better utilisation, maintenance for sustained development etc.

(ii) NGOs can play a crucial role in supporting the community organisations.

(iii) The role of subsidy should be underplayed and for this purpose, alternate delivery mechanisms have to be supported.

Role of Women

Women participation in the programme should be ensured by encouraging sanitary facilities in all girls school, creating a cadre of women tors and organising awareness camps, training women as masons, using the Anganwadi infrastructure to motivate mothers, involving selected DWCRA groups to manufacture materials to be used in low cost sanitation and also managing sanitary marts; involving ANMs to promote the sanitation-health linkage; orienting the women members of Gram Panchayats on various sanitation, themes, formation of mothers' club to promote rural sanitation, making Mahila Mandals more effective channels of communications, etc.

Sanitation facility for Rural Population

1785. SHRI RAJUBHAI A. PARMAR :

SHRIMATI VEENA VERMA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any assessment has been made regarding defecation in the open by rural population due to lack of proper sanitation facility;

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard especially those in Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Tripura; and

(c) whether any programme for bringing sanitation facilities within the reach of the entire rural population has been worked out for implementation under the Eighth Five Year Plan, if so, the broad features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL) : (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Schemes will be implemented to provide sanitation facilities in rural areas during the Eighth Five Year Plan under the State Sector Minimum Needs Programme with an estimated outlay of Rs. 294.23 crores.; Central Rural Sanitation Programme with outlay of Rs. 380 crores; as an integral part of Indra Aawas Yojana; as part of integrated rural water supply and sanitation projects funded with bilateral and multililateral assistance, etc. According to the 8th Five Year Plan, at the end of the Plan period, 5% of rural population (cumulative) is expected to be benefited with sanitaion facilities with Government programmes.

Digging Wells in the Drought Stricken Regions

1786. SHRI AJIT P. K. JOGI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to dig wells in the drought striken regions of the country;

(b) if so, whether the expert teams have visited the drought affected States to carry not detailed investigations as to how a large number of fresh wells have gone dry during the last three years;

(c) if so, the places visited by them and the findings thereof; and

(d) the other measures Government propose to take to help the drought affected areas in the country ?